

SPORTS

The USSR bandy championship is coming to a close. The champions are already known — Krasnoyarsk Yenisei, who also won the National Cup.

Photos: a scene from the Cup game between Yenisei and Alga-Aldyama; Yenisei won 6-5; the happy captain with the Cup.



TIME-OUT FOR BIRTHDAY

That the matches being played in the world chess championships do not look like any other competition has been proved yet again by the final in Sochi where the right to play for the "crown" with the two-line world champion, Maya Chiburdanidze is now being contested by Irina Levitina and Lyudmila Savitskaya. Levitina and Savitskaya leads after seven games, 4-3, although the count of the personal previous games of the rivals is in favour of the Kievian, Savitskaya.

After Levitina took time-out, the participants of the men's match in Vilnius were again able to catch up with the women-chess players in the number

of games played. However, at this moment, a break was requested by Garry Kasparov. What was the reason? Perhaps the young Bakunian simply decided to rest. Vasily Smyslov in an evening in order to celebrate his birthday (the Muscovite just celebrated his 63rd birthday on March 24), and possibly, he decided to review his plan of action. Indeed, in the fifth and sixth games Smyslov sharply changed the style of game, and although he attained nothing more than a draw, his positions in both these games looked, as the experts say, "pleasant". Kasparov continues to lead 4-2.

Viktor BABKIN, chess observer

AT THE RUGBY TOURNAMENTS:

THE FIRA CUP AND THE FIVE NATIONS' CUP

The French rugby-players, after downing the Moroccan national team, by 45-10, now stand with nine points at the head of the table of the FIRA Cup tournament and the 20th European Rugby Championship among the Group "A" countries.

The repeated winners of this tournament, after having performed unsuccessfully in the past season (finishing in fourth place) the French rugby-players can also claim another win in the tournament.

This was the seventh match in the European championship. With seven points, the Romanian team hold second place, having won from the Soviet Union and Poland, and lost to the French.

In third place is the Italian players with five points after three matches. The Soviet team so far are in fourth place, with four points after two games. The USSR team will continue

its performance in the championship in May: in Casablanca with the Moroccan team (May 6), in Warsaw — with Polish rugby-players (20) and in Moscow with France (31).

In the Five Nations' Cup, the French rugby-players were unlucky. After going undefeated, in a decisive match with the team from Scotland they suffered a defeat, 12-21, and took the second place. The Cup, after 20 years has again been won by Scotsmen. For the first time in 25 years, they are also the proud possessors of that most prestigious prize — "The Big Helmet" for victories in all matches with the national teams of France, Wales, England, and Ireland. Last year's winners — the rugby-players from Ireland, also received a prize, the consolation prize, "The Big Spoon". It is given to the team which has won not a single match.

Oslo dots the 'i's

The special slalom stage in the world cup in the Norwegian capital determined the owner of the honorary prize. The competition was between Heidi Wenzel of Switzerland and Heidi Wenzel of Liechtenstein. Only several stages before the seemingly unshakable position of the Swiss girl came under energetic attack from her main rival, but she failed to hold on. And so, finishing fourth in Oslo and adding not a point to

her credit. Heidi still won her second Big Crystal Globe with 247 points. Wenzel's showing was even poorer and yet she kept her 230 points. The American Tamiya McKinney, who won the special slalom and who finished at full tilt not only emerged as overall third place — with her 165 points she overtook Heidi Wenzel of West Germany (170) — but also received the small globe for her victory in the slalom.

MEDALS SHARED

After the end of the pole competition the top step of the podium was mounted by world figure-skating champions Canadian Barbara Underhill and Paul Martini. The second place was taken by Olympic champions Leningradets Yelena Valova and Oleg Vasiliev, and third — by the noted CDR pair, Sabine Baez and Tassilo Thierbarth.

For the first time ever the world championship bronze award was won by 20-year-old Muscovite Alexander Fadeyev.

Victory was scored by Olympic champion Scott Hamilton of the USA. Brian Orser of Canada took second place.

Muscovite Vladimir Kolin placed eighth.

Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean of Britain won their fourth world dancing title. Muscovites Natalya Bestemyanova and Andrei Budin placed second, and Judy Blumberg and Michael Silbert of the USA were third.

Another two Moscow diuets — Marina Klimova and Sergei Po-

nomarenko and Yelena Balanova and Alexei Salovoy — came respectively fourth and seventh.



Alexander Fadeyev. Photo by Andrei Knyozov

A BIG WELCOME FOR BIG GYMNASIANS

(Continued from page 1) The very promising young gymnast Yelena Shumilova. The tournament is being held for the 11th time. One of the main goals of the competition is to help the young gymnasts to develop their skills. On the occasion of the competition's chief judge, the international category judge Valery Kordemidze, 15 time Olympic champions have received the newspaper award. Only Lyudmila Turichina did not get the opportunity to show her skills, even though she competed before the Moscow spectators — in 1977 she participated with gymnastics during the opening of our tournament.

It is the unanimous opinion of foreign guests, that the Moscow (and after it the Kyiv) competitions help in the development of gymnasts' skill, provide experience for the young and a grand theme with the classic big international events. In the number of participating countries the XIV place is held by the leaders of international events. The representatives of some of the above nations unfortunately cannot yet challenge the top places in some of the official competitions. The only the kind of study they get in Moscow during the stage of the newspaper award is a sort of encouragement for the development of gymnasts' technical and practical aspects.

The organizers of the forthcoming event — the USSR Olympic Federation — wish the participants success in sport, work, studies and life.

We invite Muscovites and guests at the capital to the competition, which will bring lots of pleasure to the host city.

EMBLEM OF THE UNIVERSIADE — A CRANE

The organizing committee of the 1985 summer World Student Games, which will be held for the first time in the Japanese town of Kobe, has approved the emblem for the next Universiade. It will be the traditional Japanese crane designed by artist H. Tezuka. It was given the name "united" — the first letters of the word "Universiade", "un" mean peace in Japanese.

The committee meeting also approved specimens of the emblem to be awarded to the winners of Universiade-85. It was decided that an ancient architectural monument of Kobe would be pictured on them.



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KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO: NOBODY CAN ROLL BACK THE WHEEL OF HISTORY

Our meeting has confirmed once again the complete identity of views the Soviet Union and Ethiopia hold in evaluating the causes of the present dangerous situation in the world. Its main voice is well known: it is the policy pursued by the most aggressive imperialist forces, which have embarked upon the path of universal militarism and escalation of tension in a bid to achieve world domination.

These were the words spoken by Konstantin Chernenko at a dinner in the Grand Kremlin Palace to honour of Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and Chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

Political analysis took note of how the Soviet leader sees events and tendencies in world politics.



Konstantin Chernenko meets Mengistu Haile Mariam. Photo by V. Aluselyan and E. Pesov (TASS)

million of nuclear armaments. What was the US response? No reply came from Washington.

'PEACE-MAKING' WASHINGTON-STYLE

The real worth of US rhetorical phrases of its readiness to work towards lessening international tension and to act with restraint on the basis of the principle of non-use of force or the threat of force can be judged by the example of Nicaragua, a country against which the American secret services and their hirelings are waging an unrelenting war. Does Washington really believe that people will mistake its policy of static terrorism and interference in the affairs of sovereign states for "peace-making"? It is making a big mistake if it thinks so.

The shadow of the imperialist policy has on many areas of the globe. The imperialists are particularly hostile to the states which, like Ethiopia, adhere to the policy of socialist orientation and do not wish to obey the dicta of the foreign corporations.

But nobody can roll back the wheel of history.

ON THE SITUATION IN AFRICA

A complex situation is now taking shape in the south of Africa where the South African

racist regime, with the connivance of the United States, believes that it has the right to ignore the resolutions of the UN Security Council on Namibia's independence and to perpetrate acts of overt aggression against the neighbouring African states.

Using the method of stick and carrot and trying to capitalize on the desire of the African peoples to live in peace and in the conditions of stability, the United States and some of its allies seek to force their will upon the peoples of Southern Africa. But the peoples will judge the situation in Southern Africa by whether the security of the African states — victims of South Africa's aggression — is actually

(Continued on page 2)

'MOSCOW NEWS' PRIZE-84 — A PRE-OLYMPIC REHEARSAL

Gymnasts from 27 countries (70 men and 64 women) are competing at the 11th "Moscow News" Prize International Gymnastic Tournament to the Palace of Sport of the Lenin Central Stadium (March 30-April 1).

In former years the foreign participants of this prestigious tournament won (including the team scoring) 13 Olympic gold medals, and their Soviet counterparts won 24.

Among the judges are Olympic winners, Nelli Kim, Nelya Kirichnaya, Yelena Davydova, Nikolai Andrianov, Alexander Ditynin and other noted gymnasts, who have recently left the platform.



On March 31 the Soviet gymnasts are to hold a meeting devoted to the participation by the country's sportsmen in the struggle for peace and against the nuclear threat.

(Continued on page 3)

Joint space flight

New Delhi. The people of India eagerly await the moment when the Soviet-Indian crew with the first ever Indian to become a cosmonaut, will take off from the Baikonur cosmodrome, said Dr V. S. Arunachalam. He heads the Indian delegation which left for Moscow to take part in the Soviet-Indian space experiment.

Scientific experiments to be carried out by the Indian cosmonaut together with his colleagues aboard the orbital complex are of great importance for India. V. S. Arunachalam told TASS in an interview at the New Delhi airport. The Indian scientist expressed the conviction that the joint space flight will make a valuable contribution to the development of Indian-Soviet cooperation in the interests of the two countries, V. S. Arunachalam said.

India and the Soviet Union have successfully worked together in space exploration for more than 20 years now, said Prof U. R. Rao, director of the Indian Space Research Organization. In what is a fine example of bilateral cooperation. The launching of Indian satellites Ariatela and Bhaskara have become real milestones on the road of its development. At present the two countries are only a few days away from the most important joint venture — the launching of the Indian cosmonaut as a member of the Soviet-Indian space crew. Prof Rao went on to say.

He added that the results of the space experiments with the Indian and Soviet cosmonauts are to carry out in orbit will be of great importance for India, notably in geology, water management, agriculture, forestry and cartography.

Cooperation between India and the Soviet Union, U. R. Rao said in conclusion, enabled India to develop its own space technology with a view to promoting economic independence of the country.

Fidel Castro on U.S. policy in Central America

Paris. The Cuban leader, Fidel Castro has strongly condemned the criminal policy of the Reagan administration in Central America. Speaking on a French TV-4 television programme he said: The Government of Nicaragua and the revolutionary movement in El Salvador seek a peaceful settlement of the situation in the region through negotiations. But the US administration continues to oppose such a solution.

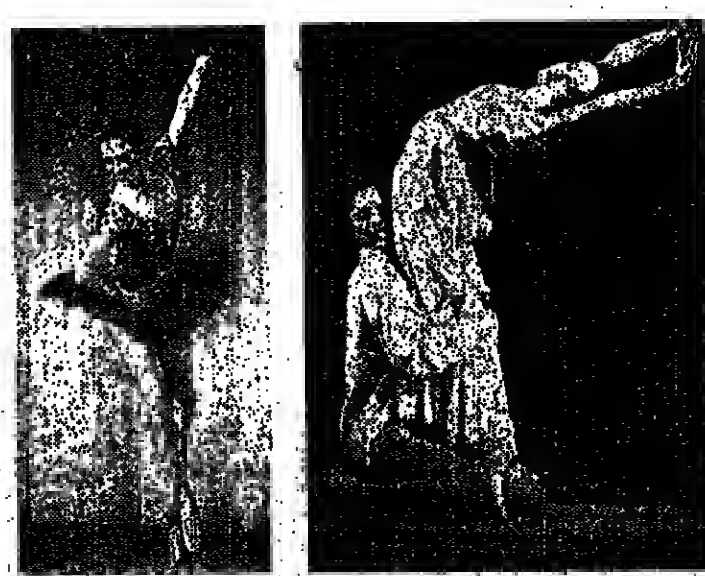
Both direct and indirect interference by the United States can be seen in El Salvador today, Fidel Castro said.

The Cuban leader then said that the revolutionary movement in El Salvador is gaining strength. It has become much stronger today than it was four years ago. It is my firm belief, Fidel Castro stressed, that it cannot be suppressed by military force.

THE YOUTH OF SOVIET BALLET

Many youthful dancers from cities around the country entered the Moscow national ballet competition which has just ended. The competition is a stage in preparation for the International Ballet Competition to be held in Moscow next year.

The entrants competed in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups. The jury led by Bolshoi chief choreographer Yuri Grigorovich awarded the first prize in the senior group to Kalo Korb from Tallinn and Natalya Chukhovskaya from Krasnoyarsk, as well as to Vadim Plesarev from Donetsk. The second award went to Irina Dushnitskaya from Minsk. Svetlana Tsol from Moscow, Vitaly Akhundov from Baku and Alexei Borovik from Perm, and the third prize was presented to Tatiana Borovik from Kiev, Olga Tsoloydova from Leningrad, Alexander Kurkov from Minsk and Vasily Polushin from Krasnoyarsk.



Svetlana Tsol (2nd prize), Moscow. Irina Dushnitskaya (2nd prize), Alexander Kurkov (3rd prize), Minsk. Photos by Andrei Knyozov

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BLACKMAIL

Geneva. Another rude challenge has been made to the international community by the American diplomats at the current session of the Legal Subcommittee of the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. The American representative has described the decision of the 38th GA session on preventing arms race in outer space as a "vicious violation of the rules of the procedure, and an inadmissible politicization of the work of the Committee. He tried to prove that this problem could only be discussed at the Conference on Disarmament and nowhere else.

These assertions are more than strange if we remember

that at this very Conference the United States and its NATO allies are stubbornly preventing the start of practical work for preparation of a relevant international agreement.

Further proof of the negative character of the American position has been the refusal of this representative of the United States of America to conduct a discussion on such problems which have been included on the agenda of the Legal Subcommittee contrary to objection from the USA.

He declared that if these objections were not accepted the United States would revise its attitude to the Committee and its Subcommittee and to the participation in their work.

Provocative hearings in the Senate

Washington. The US Senate has had provocative hearings concerning the so-called "violations" by the USSR of agreements and treaties in the area of arms limitations. The hearings were organized by the Reagan administration for the purpose of poisoning the international climate still further and making more difficult the efforts to curb the arms race. Having repeated the "accusations" concocted in Washington, Assistant US Secretary of Defense Richard Pate groundlessly accused the Soviet Union of, as he put it, a number of "possible" and "undoubtedly" violations of the multilateral and Soviet-American agreements, including the SALT-1 and SALT-2 treaties.

The "hawks" who addressed the Senate made it abundantly clear why the White House needed such low-quality provocative shows. They all demanded that Congress approve the entire money for building up the strategic armaments programme and they advocated a further increase in expenditures

for the production of nuclear and chemical weapons.

The slanderous accusations against the USSR were exposed with arguments by retired Rear Admiral N. Gayler, who is a co-chairman of the American Committee on East-West Accord. The administration's "arguing" concerning the so-called "violations" on the part of the Soviet Union, he said, are "groundless". Rear Admiral Gayler noted that with the help of such invented accusations Washington is trying to block each and every future agreement in this area.

Edward Kennedy on Reagan policy

Washington. Senator Edward Kennedy has leaped out in Congress against the military policies of the Reagan administration. He said that whenever a problem arises in the world — be that in Lebanon, El Salvador, Grenada or any other country — the US president goes for a military confrontation. More



You'll be safe in my embrace... Drawing by Yuri Ilyukhin

Konstantin CHERNENKO: Nobody Can Roll Back the Wheel of History

(Continued from page 1)

guaranteed, whether the people of Namibia gain their freedom and independence, and whether the disgraceful system of apartheid is done away with or long last.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it continues to stand firmly in support of Angola, Mozambique and other Frontline states, as well as of the fighters for the liberation of the south of Africa from colonialism and racism.

Our approach to African problems is principled and honest. We do not have any interests conflicting with the aspirations of the Africans themselves. At the same time we are emphatically against the conversion of that continent into an arena of global political and, even more so, military confrontation. It goes without saying that we are categorically against all attempts to declare Africa or some of its regions a sphere of "anybody's" "vital interests".

float its dangerous power politics. The White House still hopes to galvanize the Camp David process some time and resurrect the "Reagan plan" for the Middle East. It appears that Washington is again hoping to use anti-Sovietism as a trump card, forgetting that for the Arabs the chief danger primarily lies with bellicose Israeli expansionism.

Meanwhile, even conservative Arab circles now openly claim that the "Reagan plan" is dead. The Arabs are pressing ahead with their own plan adopted in August 1982 at Fez, which they see as the only alternative to the policy of violence and banditry. In many Middle Eastern capitals, D. Rumfeld was told in so many words that Washington should abandon its pro-Israeli leaning and take a clear, unbiased and responsible stance towards the entire Middle East settlement.

This Arab desire coincided with the actions of the UN Secretary-General. On the basis of a resolution of the 38th session of the UN General Assembly he sent out letters to 15 Council members and all interested parties, including the PLO, to speak out on the holding of a peace conference on the Middle East. The overwhelming part of the world community of nations are at present convinced that bringing genuine peace to this region in the interests of the belligerents is the only solution to the escalating armed confrontation.

INDIRA GANDHI ON PAKISTAN'S A-BOMB

Delhi. The Indian Government knows about Pakistan's attempts to acquire nuclear weapons, said the Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, answering questions from MPs during the session of parliament on progress here, she said the Pakistan is working hard to create the potential for such weapons, which is necessary for the manufacture of atomic weapons. India is following Islamabad's efforts in this direction closely. She emphasized that in keeping with the principles of its policy India will continue to use its nuclear energy exclusively for peaceful purposes.

South Africa torpedoes Namibian solution

New York. UN Secretary-General, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, has demanded explanations from the racist regime of Pretoria in view of its insistence to substitute the UN-developed plan for granting independence to Namibia with its own neo-colonialist "settlement" idea.

This plan has been done with the active participation of the United States, declared the South African Minister of Defence, P. W. Botha, in a speech to the South African Parliament.

By all appearances, being encouraged by the support from the Reagan administration, the racist rulers in South Africa have decided to arrange "elections" in Namibia under the supervision of their own occupation troops. By the plans of the apartheid regime, this farce is to end by the "puppet" being taken over by puppets who will both the West and Pretoria.

HOT DEBATES IN JAPANESE PARLIAMENT

Tokyo. Addressing the Budget Commission of the Upper Chamber of parliament, the Japanese Prime Minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone, has stated that the country's military spending is necessary on military spending resulting from the one per cent of the gross national product, which was operated as a principle of state policy, to a "military budget" memorandum. The military budget, Nakasone, will not remain permanently within these limits.

This statement by the head of the Japanese Government followed a series of attacks which have been launched in recent days by members of the Conservative Cabinet on the new Japanese Cabinet on the grounds of the restriction of the growth of military spending. Japanese Finance Minister, Noboru Takeuchi, questioned the binding character of this principle, which is a parliamentary tradition, and the chief of the National Defence Agency, Yukio Kikuchi, categorically rejected the demands of the opposition parties to strictly observe this major principle of the national policy.

The position of Colombia and Mexico

Bogota. Determination to seek ways for a peaceful settlement of the crisis in Central America was voiced by the presidents of Colombia and Mexico — Belisario Betancur and Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado. During talks they discussed the tense situation in the region caused by the international policy of the United States.

In a joint statement they expressed their concern over the dangerous growth of foreign military interference in Central America. They stressed that this interference hinders the solving of the socio-economic crisis affecting the Central American nations, and hampers a durable and lasting peace. The statement urges an end to the demonstration of force and subversive actions in the region. The states stressed the need for strict compliance with pledge undertaken as part of the process of a political settlement started by the "Contadora Group".

Israel to have elections in July

London. In Israel a government crisis continues following the loss of its majority by the ruling Likud bloc in the country's parliament, the Knesset.

According to Reuters, the Prime Minister, Itzhak Shamir, and the opposition leader, Shimon Peres, have had a meeting during which they reached agreement about a preliminary date for the general elections. The specific date for the elections, which are to be held in July, will be decided later.

'NHAN DAN' ON NAKASONE'S VISIT TO CHINA

Hanoi. The newspaper "Nhan Dan" has printed an article commenting on the visit of the Japanese Premier, Yasuhiro Nakasone, to China. The article notes that in Peking, Nakasone's visit is being regarded as a "major event", and on "important landmarks in the long history of relations between China and Japan". Indeed, the Sino-Japanese alliance has begun to develop of a particularly rapid rate following normalization in relations between the two countries.

Nakasone's visit to China is aimed at strengthening ties between Washington, Tokyo and Peking. It is held to be a special place in American global strategy and in the long-term strategic plans devised by Japan regarding Asia and the Pacific area, the newspaper emphasizes.

'Qattar project' back in the news

Cairo. The vast waterless desert, situated in the northern part of Egypt, is to be connected with the Mediterranean by a 90 km canal and will later be turned into an artificial lake. This was stated by Egypt's Minister of Electricity and Energy Maher Mohamed Elwan, who was commenting on the completion of a feasibility study on the practical use of the Depression, which in some places is 133 m below sea level.

Water from the Mediterranean will flow via the canal to the sea, and will be used for the purposes of a powerful electric station, which is to be built there.



RESPONSE At Cecil RHODES' BEHEST

"Nearly the whole world is parcelled out and what remains is divided, conquered, colonized... If I could I would even seize planets; the thought has often occurred to me."

From The Last Will and Testament of Cecil John Rhodes, London, 1902.

The US administration is now trying to achieve something which the British politician and diamond king failed at. Space has become a target of American "colonization", whose chief aim is to turn space into a military base against other earth inhabitants. As was stressed in Congress by Colonel Gray, head of the group of space programmes in the US National Security Council, the Pentagon is planning to secure American military domination in outer space.

Reagan is planning to allocate

2,000 million dollars for a "star wars" programme in 1991 and 26,000 million in the next five years.

Pentagon people hold most key posts in NASA while the Shuttle spacecraft are to be placed fully under the control of the Defense Department. Even now most Shuttle programmes are for military purposes.

The US arms race involving space is nothing but a violation of the 1972 Soviet-American agreement limiting anti-missile defence systems. The renunciation of the provisions of the treaty, as stressed by American physicists in a special report, is tantamount to renunciation of the entire arms control process.

Those relying on crude force in the present US administration are akin to the classics of colonial imperialism.

Vladimir BRODETSKY

PREPARATIONS FOR CHEMICAL WAR

Washington. While engaging in idle talk about its desire to ban chemical weapons, the Reagan administration is at the same time speeding up its preparations for military operations which will make use of these barbarian types of weapons of mass destruction.

This was evidenced by a speech at a hearing in one of the subcommittees of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives in the American Congress made by T. Gold, Deputy US Defense Secretary.

The emissary from the Pentagon reported that to assist in its preparations for chemical warfare the US administration intends to allocate 1,100 million dollars to the 1985 financial year. Out of this, 105 million would be earmarked for the production of another type of chemical weapon — binary nerve ammunition.

Manufacturers would include aviation bombs known as The Big Eye and artillery shells. In

the words of the representative of the Defense Department, their production will substantially increase the chemical arsenal of the United States of America.

Nearly 813 million dollars are requested by the Pentagon to prepare the American army for conducting chemical war, and for the production of protective clothing, equipment and technology.

Science and technology

ROBOT PILOT FOR CARS

A system for the automatic selection of routes in an unknown city was shown by Siemens at the latest automobile show in Frankfurt am Main.

The dashboard carries a display with eight arrows. The driver dials the coded number of the city plan square which then sets his destination. For the system to become widespread, special city maps must be made with sufficient small area squares with numbers. The robot pilot receives the square numbers of the destination and the car's location. Then an arrow light up on the display indicating the car's movement. The driver's task consists in following the arrow directions according to the rules, road signs and the traffic.

The direction of movement is determined by a sophisticated compass, the speed meter showing the distance travelled. When the "read backward" pushbutton is pressed, the computer reproduces the direction and distances in the reverse order.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

FOR DEMILITARIZING THE INDIAN OCEAN

The just ended session of the UN 1100 Committee on the Indian Ocean should be seen as a positive step, PHAYDA observer, V. Shurygin, points out. Now is the time for formulating the agenda of an international conference to be held in Colombo in 1985 to discuss the problem of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

The Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace was passed by the UN already in 1971. The author reminds us, its implementation is being obstructed by the USA. This idea runs counter to the military strategic plans of the Pentagon on the part of the globe. Not accidentally Washington is seeking military superiority in the Indian Ocean, a place more remote from the USA than any other part of the planet. The Pentagon's military expansion there is part of the global strategy of the US administration for boosting arms to achieve military domination worldwide, the paper points out. The absolute majority of the coastal nations, it continues, support demilitarization of the Indian Ocean, and want to see its waters peaceful and have a clear sky above them.

WASHINGTON'S MINES

The blast of the mine which hit the Soviet oil tanker "The Ingony" on its approach to the Nicaraguan Sandino port has had loud repercussions, with Soviet journalist V. Kozlov in the LITVATURNAYA GAZETA newspaper. Those behind this regular act of US imperialism had possibly not expected this. The lustre of the Americans' denial of their part in the blast and the obscurity of the arguments in seeking to reject the Soviet note of protest only brought this big lie into sharper focus.

What's to do? That the USA is conducting the selfsame undeclared war now in its 80th year against the people of Nicaragua? That during this time the aggressors have made short shift of nearly half the population of this small country by direct murder and killings by proxy, as well as with the help of hunger and disease?

A policy of state terrorism conducted in the age of nuclear weapons may have disastrous effects for both mankind as a whole and the US people, the author points out.

A WEEK IN SWEDEN

This is the title of an article in the newspaper IZVESTIA about a tour of Sweden by observer A. Davin who touches on the crises of the "cold" relations between the two countries.

More than anything I was surprised at the contradictions between the official and semi-official statements about the desirability to have good relations based on mutual trust with the Soviet Union and the regular information supplied by the mass media which sets the Swedish public against the Soviet Union.

Who stands to gain from the coolness being preserved between Moscow and Stockholm? I am sure that even the most sophisticated political mind in Sweden would be unable to prove with any degree of conviction that this benefits the Soviet Union in any way.

So far as I was able to understand, the author stresses, people in Stockholm are being cautious, saying that they labour under pressure of public opinion. Well, you can bring a horse to water but you cannot make him drink. We can wait. Yet, one is still bound to ask, just who stands to gain from this?

THE PENTAGON'S SHADOW OVER ICELAND

Colonel Yu. Novikov writes in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA that having bound Iceland to NATO with all sorts of commitments, the United States has created military bases on its territory for American troops. The main one is the air base at Keflavik, 20 kilometres off the capital Reykjavik.

Today, the United States is carrying out a heavy modernization of its projects and deploying new installations for remote communications and control, the author notes. Thus, construction of protective shelters for planes continues on the air base, and a 45-day reserve of aircraft fuel is being built up. The lighter planes of the base are being replaced with new F-15 fighters. AWACS planes are to be stationed at the base, and systems of radio and radio-engineering intelligence will be set up. The Pentagon intends to deploy cruise missiles in Iceland with conventional warheads. Who can guarantee however that nuclear warheads will not be brought to the base in Iceland, since the United States remains in complete control of the base?

The shadow of the Pentagon over Iceland complicates the situation in the area and increases the danger to that country, the author concludes.

MAP OF TREASURES

An unusual map has been printed in Bulgaria designed for coin collectors. It shows the places where hidden treasures of coins have been found. Attached to the map is a catalogue with illustrations and a detailed description of the finds. The first monetary units discovered in the vicinity of Burgas were not coins but copper arrows with golden tips which were used as small change in the 7th century B.C. Traditional coins appeared on the territory of Bulgaria late in the 6th century B.C. They were found near the Velichkovo village. The map, drawn up by historians and archaeologists, is of great interest not only for collectors but also for experts.

The law of the jungle

in Japanese schools

Tokyo. 1,300 secondary schools in Japan have held their graduation ceremonies under the protection of reinforced police units. The "guardians of law and order" were called out to stop attacks by belligerent gangs who terrorize teachers and schoolchildren. Violence has become the scourge of Japanese schools, which, according to the newspaper "The Japan Times", are dominated by the law of the jungle. Hardly a day passes by without reports in the press about clashes between opposing gangs, of youth's assaults on teachers or teachers beaten up by pupils.

VIEWPOINT

Eduard RYABTSEV



On the ruins of Camp David

During his recent visit to the Middle East the special envoy of the American president, Donald H. Rumsfeld failed to find that the US policy hinged on the anti-Arab Camp David course lies in ruins. The reason for the United States crushing political fresco in the area lies primarily in the very essence of the vicious policy of Washington.

At its core is the notorious concept of the security of Israel, which demands its rights and privileges at the expense of neighbouring Arab nations. Thus, from the very start, this policy distanced the belligerents still further and made it easier for those who were only interested in a curtailed Middle East settlement.

The Arabs fully refused to recognize the "legitimacy" of the expansionist claims by Israel to the lands captured from them and decisively opposed the usurpation by Tel Aviv of the inalienable rights of the Palestinians to their own independent state.

Under these conditions, for the US Camp David policy to continue functioning, Washington had only to rely on crude force. And so the Camp David course turned into a path for the neo-colonialist banditry of Washington and Tel Aviv in the Middle East.

The Israeli hawks, in every way supporting it, in 1981 endorsed the Syrian Golan Heights and in June 1982 attacked sovereign Lebanon, occupying a third of its territory. This was done with the overt connivance of Washington, which saw the Israeli barbarism as a means to facilitate the strengthening of its hegemony in the Middle East.

It is not surprising, therefore, that all the US "peace-keeping" efforts in Lebanon amounted to forcing on that country the opposite agreement on May 17 last year. Under this agreement the Lebanese Government not only lost its sovereign rights to its own south but could not cooperate with any state in the region without Israeli consent.

The "agreement", forced under the gun barrels of American warships and Israeli tanks, has remained a scrap of paper. The Camp David arm twisting policy could not be salvaged either by the "multinational forces" or by the "multilateralism" which Washington tried to use as a cover for an armed struggle.

The steadfast struggle of the national patriotic forces of Lebanon led to the collapse of the pseudo peace-keeping "mission", and the disintegration of these essentially police forces. The official abrogation by President Amin Gemayel of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, for the sake of achieving national concord, sounded the death knell for the entire Camp David policy of Washington.

But the White House has not learned its Lebanese lesson. The Reagan administration, it has been stressed in the American capital, has decided, pending the outcome of the presidential elections, to keep

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

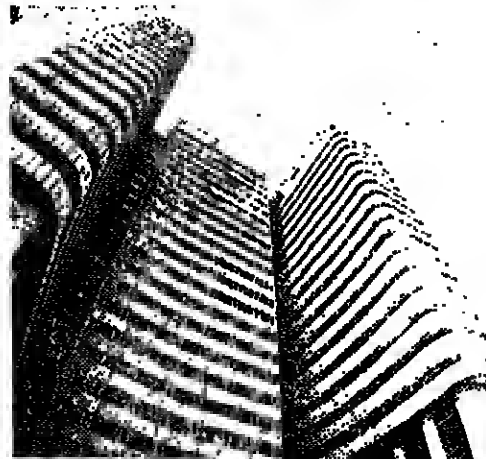
● HOW TO MORE PRECISELY PREDICT THE CHANGES IN THE CLIMATE ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE AND THE RELATED PROBLEMS. This was the main subject of an international symposium held in the Ukrainian capital, Kiev. Apart from Soviet scientists it was attended by their colleagues from Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic and Poland.

● THE MINT HAS PUT INTO CIRCULATION A MEMORIAL ONE-ROUBLE COIN TO MARK THE 15TH ANNIVERSARY SINCE THE BIRTH OF ALEXANDER POPOV, THE RUSSIAN SCIENTIST WHO INVENTED THE RADIO. The obverse side of the model is the USSR coat of arms and the words, "USSR", "1 ruble" and "1984". The reverse side bears the portrait of the inventor, with the dates of his death and birth—1859 and 1906 to the left and right while below are the words "A. S. Popov".

● NAVIGATION ON THE DNIESTER RIVER HAS STARTED IN MOLDAVIA. All along this stretch of water, passenger and cargo boats have joined the work. This year, it is planned to carry two and a half million passengers and more than four million tonnes of cargo along the Dniester and Prut rivers.

● A NEW MOUNTAIN SKI RESORT HAS BEEN OPENED ON THE MAP OF THE GREAT CAUCASUS — THE VILLAGE OF GUDAURI, WHICH IS LOCATED AT A HEIGHT OF 2,200 METRES. The snow cover stays here for almost seven months a year. But in the summer season, the comfortable hotel and cottages won't stand empty, for the resort is situated on the most popular tourist route — the Military Georgian Road. The master plan for building over Gudauri has been calculated till the end of the next five-year plan period, when 30,000 people will be able to take their vacation here simultaneously.

MOSCOW ONCOLOGICAL CENTRE



The main building of the Oncological Centre.

"In principle cancer is curable." This declaration made recently by the World Health Organization, has given rise to optimism.

In the Soviet Union a network of research institutes has been set up, specializing in cancer treatment and prevention. The Oncological Centre of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR in Moscow is part of the network.

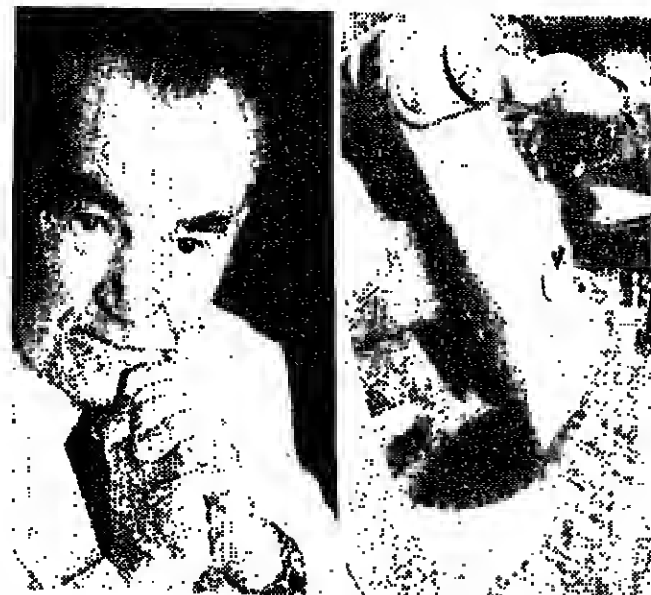
Our centre, says Nikolai Blokhin, its director-general and Academician of the Academy of

Medical Sciences of the USSR, is one of the major institutions of its kind in the world. It incorporates the institute of experimental and clinical oncology of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR. The clinic attached to the centre has 1,000 beds. It specializes in the treating and study of all kinds of tumours; there are twenty operating theatres, as well as research laboratories, and sections which use the latest methods for diagnosing tumours. The clinic has powerful equipment for curing tumours by radiation.

The centre carries out extensive research on animals with the aim of studying the origins of tumours, the role played by viruses and carcinogenic substances, the peculiarities of the tumour cell, tumour morphology and biochemistry. Much time is devoted to creating and studying the effects of new anti-tumour drugs as well as other new methods of diagnosis and cancer treatment.

The oncological research centre, continues Blokhin, is in charge of planning and coordinating for all oncological research undertaken in the USSR. It also acts as the oncological research coordinating centre for CMEA countries. We develop cooperation with other countries within the framework of the International Union Against Cancer, the World Health Organization and the International Cancer Agency. We also cooperate under the terms of intergovernmental agreements with the USA, France and other countries.

The centre was built from money earned at all-Union Leninist subterranean voluntary work campaigns.



The Centre's General Director, Academician Nikolai Blokhin. The radiation section. Photos by Sergei Litov

Coal via pipelines

A powerful flow of coal will go to Novosibirsk by rail but via underground pipelines. The 250 km long pipeline will link the Kuznetsk or the Kemerovo basins with the Novosibirsk heating plant.

A draft envisages an delivery by pipe of several tonnes of coal in a day of a water-cool suspension, consisting of two-thirds of fuel with the addition of active substances. This mixture resembles fuel of the burned in the boiler.

There are also plans to such a line from the Kuznetsk to the Urals and the peat part of the country.

The energy of the Naryn River

Not only the water, but the powerful force of the Naryn River has been utilized for agriculture. By the high dam where the water rushes to the mountains into the Naryn Valley in the Uzbek Republic, Central Asia, construction of power project has now with the last two blocks put into operation.

The Naryn HEP, a project is called, does not a high power rating, but megawatts. Yet, these waters are highly necessary for large tracts of land and irrigation. The hydroelectric complex in country, it is capable of gathering the spring and rain flood waters in the Naryn valley, but also of directing the pumps which the water to the fields. The Naryn power complex has assistance from several big and public, will also a claim of 44 thousand hectares of arable land of Tajikistan and Kirghizia. But the reservoir with its capacity of two thousand million metres will improve the situation of the 400 thousand hectares of plantations, orchards, vegetable gardens and pastures and provide water for intensive grazing grounds.

The centre was built from money earned at all-Union Leninist subterranean voluntary work campaigns.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit

The Znamensky Monastery

A complex of buildings of the former Znamensky Monastery is one of the more exciting monuments in the Zaryadye area. It is now enclosed by a viaduct leading to the Rossiya Hotel.

The estate of Nikita Romanov once stood here in the 18th century. His grandson, who became the first tsar to start the Romanov dynasty, founded the monastery.



According to old records, the monastery cathedral, a five-domed two-story church, was built in 1654 by several monasteries for 850 roubles. Due to proximity to the Moskva River the church was placed on 2,400 oak piles.

The complex has now been fully restored and the Russian musical culture of the 17th-18th centuries is once again heard in the ceremonial hall of the Znamensky Cathedral noted for its acoustics. Well-known choir and instrumental ensembles perform here every Thursday at 7 p.m.

Science and technology

ANOTHER SUPERNOVA FLARES UP

A supernova of the giant class the first this year, has been discovered by the Georgian astronomer G. Khachatryan. It exploded with such force that the intensity of light almost the Galaxy. At that moment it gave off as much light as a thousand suns taken together.

This is a rare observation. Having expended its energy during the explosion, it is now hardly visible to the naked eye. It can only be distinguished by using a sensitive film under the focus of a telescope.

Today, astronomers are aware of more than 500 supernovas whose study is of great importance for understanding the evolution of the Universe.

COSMOS AND WEATHER

"Watch Jupiter", advise experts from the geophysical observatory in Leningrad. They have established that when this planet approaches the Earth, temperatures in the mean latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere will increase by 2 degrees. Contrary to what is usually expected, temperatures compared with previous temperatures.

Scientists explain this by the shock waves which are formed when solar plasma collides with planetary bodies. Such waves become especially apparent when planets approach and oppose and can considerably change the temperature of the Earth's atmosphere.

Calculations show that in the annual of the approach of planets of the solar system there are distinct cycles with periods ranging from seven months to five and a half years. The so-called "line-up of planets", a particularly rare cosmic event, when our neighbours in the solar system formed a line in relation to the Earth, was observed in 1982. Though no cataclysms occurred the weather anomalies of the past 10 months can very well be the result of the redistribution of solar plasma in interplanetary space.

The observatory staff maintain that the Earth's climate is subjected to the influence of not

only large but also small planetary bodies. For example, the passing of the Earth through meteorite storms usually causes an increase in precipitation throughout the globe, which can be explained by the saturation of clouds with meteoric dust.

THE COUNTRY'S LARGEST ALTITUDE CHAMBER

The USSR's largest pressure chamber has been prepared in the Moscow Region. In it one can recreate the ascent of a mountain, its altitude ranging from 2 to 7 kilometres. Such a chamber is already in use in the Soviet Union for training pilots and in medicine, specifically using the method of hyperbaric oxygenation, i.e., the saturation of tissues of organism with oxygen. The new altitude chamber will play a health-improving role. In fact, not everyone can climb up to an altitude of 2,000 metres. And if one does climb, it is not enough. For effective preventive treatment an oxygen "violet" at an altitude of 5,000 and even 7,000 metres is needed. The altitude chamber recreates such conditions.

It can be compared with the cabin of an airliner, the weight of which is 25 tonnes. It is 17 m long and 4 m high. In its bracket chairs there is enough room for 25 people. In the cabin there are two TV sets for patients so that they do not get bored, individual headphones for audio and tape recordings.

A special control gives a certain "airline" route to the chamber. Experiments have shown that optimal duration of each session is four hours.

The oxygen diet for patients in the altitude chamber will prevent hereditary hypertension, bronchial asthma, heart ischaemia, epilepsy and will help get rid of corpulence.

Secret of longevity

The Alpine climate is considered to be the elixir of life. The experiments by experts from the Academy of Sciences of Soviet Kirghizia (Central Asia) have shown that the ageing process of highlanders, compared with those who live on the plains, occurs 10-15 years later. Alpine conditions make the organism adapt itself to rarefied air and to sharp fluctuations of temperature. The cardiac muscles become stronger and blood vessels—more elastic and less prone to atherosclerosis.

Medico-biological observations conducted in mountainous villages of Tien-Shan have shown that their inhabitants have a higher vitality. Among highlanders there are quite a number of 80-90-year-old people still active in life.

VIEWPOINT

Food Programme: first steps

Alexander GUBER

Moscow has been the venue for an All-Union Economic Conference which discussed the first results in the implementation of the Food Programme and the problems involved in the development of the agroindustrial complex.

The Food Programme, for the period until the year 1990, was approved in May 1982. Since then, almost two years have passed, or less than one-fourth of the period assigned for its implementation. In essence, just year was the first when the entire cycle of agricultural work took this document into account.

The year's results received ambivalent appraisal at the conference. On the one hand, the results are encouraging. The gross agricultural product increased by 15% per cent against the previous year. The efficiency of collective and state farms increased, their profits were up, and the rate of social transformation in the countryside was speed up.

On the other hand, if we compare these results with what had been outlined in the plans for the first three years of the current five-year plan period, the overall situation in the agricultural sector is not wholly satisfying.

Today, we are faced with the task to achieve higher levels in the production of grains, and industrial crops and to provide the people with food products, particularly meat, milk, fruit and vegetables, stressed Konstantin Chernenko at the conference. The main way to accomplish what has been planned is to speed up the transfer of agriculture onto more intensive rails of development, and to considerably increase the return from the potential created in the collective and state farms, he further emphasized.

The problems of intensification were given, naturally, the centre of attention by the participants at the conference. They also spoke about further development of agricultural machine-building and improvements, about the increase in the contribution by science, and about overcoming of the lag in the branches servicing agriculture. And yet, the main reserves lie in agriculture itself which has so far not been making sufficiently effective use of the huge resources allocated for it by the state. This becomes particularly evident if we compare the results from different farms working in approximately similar conditions. Why does one collective or state farm gather, year in, year out, four or more tonnes of wheat per hectare, while another neighbouring farm only one-third and even one-fourth of that amount? A simple calculation reveals: if all farms achieved the level of productivity which is customary for the advanced farms, this would allow not only the fulfilment, but an overfulfilment of the quotas of the Food Programme and the radical solving of all problems associated with it.

Effective use of the potential of the countryside depends most of all on the people, their work, and their interest in its results, said M. S. Gorbunov at the conference. It is important, he went on to say, that we arrange matters so that man can clearly see the final aim, and feel a direct dependence between his labour and remuneration for it. We have already had experience of this kind. It is now a matter of spreading it everywhere.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

THIS CONCERNS EVERYONE

"What do you think the consequences of nuclear war would be?" The answer to this question concerns everyone on earth today. The newspaper PRAVDA reports that the answer was provided by people of science in a one-hour programme broadcast by Central Television from Moscow.

The programme was also broadcast on the American cable television network, the TBS. Major scientists from the Academies of Sciences of both countries gathered together in a conference hall in Washington and in the Ostankino television studio in Moscow to engage each other in frank dialogue via satellite.

Working independently at each other, Soviet and American specialists examined the consequences of nuclear war for mankind and they came to similar conclusions which do not inspire any mirth, to put it mildly.

Any nuclear war which the American militarists are pushing mankind to the brink of, would not only take a toll at many millions of human lives, but would also do irreparable damage to Nature. This is a view shared by world renowned experts including physiologists, biologists, a geneticist, an astronomer and meteorologist. They quoted facts and demonstrated inconsistencies and errors.

The scientists concurred on the view that even so-called local or limited wars which are being advocated by American politicians would also lead to a disaster. They said that it was an immediate duty for scientists of the Soviet Union and the United States to warn people frankly and honestly about the danger which any nuclear conflict is fraught with.

The newspaper adds that the programme has had a follow-up, as Soviet and four American scientists continued the dialogue in Washington.

THE SCOPE OF BAM

Traffic will be flowing on the Baikal-Amur Mainline by the 67th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

tion, i.e., a year ahead of schedule. This is the pledge of the construction teams who are building a railway in the Far East dubbed the "line of the century". SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA tells its readers of the amount of work done there over a decade.

The line's length is 3,113 kilometres, and nearly 2,800 km of track have already been laid. Over 3,000 bridges, pipe culverts and other facilities have also been built. The adjacent areas have been opened up, too. Amidst the toil and previously uninhabited land dozens of towns and settlements are springing up. Most of them have a full complex of amenities such as electricity, water mains, thermal plants, and telephone communication, the paper points out. The mainline is not only being built but is also operating: a total of 773 km of track has been put into service, and another 1,500 km is in temporary service. It also carries various goods. Now in operation for the fourth year is the "small BAM"—the Tynda-Berkait line. Only the other day passenger trains began to run on the 630 km Tynda-Chara section, the paper points out.

ACTIVELY PROTECTING NATURE

The protection of the environment in the Soviet Union is a matter of state importance, for which society spares no expense. Last year alone, capital investment for nature protection made up 1.8 thousand million roubles. The large-scale character of nature protection measures and the universal attention paid to this cause can be understood from the examples which have been quoted by the SOVSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper.

A short while ago in Leningrad, the second phase was commissioned in the central aeration station which every 24 hours purifies 750 thousand cubic metres of sewage waters. It is housed on an artificial island in the estuary of the Neva River and has become a powerful filter which protects the Baltic Sea from pollution. This station is only part of a comprehensive programme for the protection of the environment in Leningrad.

At the moment, two other similar complexes are under construction on the shores of the Bay of Finland. Scientists from Donetsk University and specialists

from the Slavyansk Production Association "Khimprok" are the first time recultivated 80 hectares of land on a local site from which land hitherto been polluted with refuse from chemical industries.

On a small River Barmakushko in the Maritime Territory, construction has started of a new fish hatchery. This is the 20th fish hatchery in the Far East. Annually it will release into the Pacific more than 50 million young salmon.

2.1 million hectares of forests of state importance were restored in this country last year.

SUBTERRANEAN WATER SUPPLY

Kazakhstan, two-thirds of whose territory is occupied by deserts and semideserts, has today become not only a land of active farming, but every year it produces the country with a thousand million pounds of wheat. In many ways, this has been facilitated by many years of painstaking work by scientists who have discovered in this bawls of the republic oration basins whose total reserves of water make up 7.5 million and million tonnes. Today, forty towns in the republic and thousands of settlements there are supplied from underground water reservoirs, and 100 million hectares of grazing grounds have been irrigated with underground waters, writes the newspaper, VOZDUSHNY TRAFIK.

The subterranean water supply has many advantages. As for the ecological aspect, the newspaper remarks, water from underground sources saves and sometimes even enriches the above-ground supplies. Thus, the ecological balance, which has been taking shape over thousands of years, will change. If of all, only in a favourable way in the desert, new irrigated areas are created along with grazing grounds, and vegetable and melon plantations.

But there is an unexpected element. Kazakhstan is part of a seismically active zone. Thus, extracting quantities of water from the bowels of the earth, according to the specialists, removes some of the stress in the water-saturated level, which leads to a slight lessening of the earthquake prone conditions. The quakes become less dangerous and destructive.

Reference

book on Africa

A two-volume encyclopaedia "Africa" will be published in the USSR in 1985. Its chief editor is Anatoly Gromyko, Director of the Africa Institute and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The authors of the work are Soviet journalists writing on world affairs, along with political figures and scientists specializing in various fields, among them biologists, zoologists, geologists, medical workers and art critics.

The book will contain information about 51 independent countries of that continent. Apart from alphabetic information, scholars have prepared summarizing articles on politics, economics, science, the culture of the African continent, and its environment.

The alphabetic part includes articles about the peoples, countries, cities, major historical events, reports about political figures, geology of minerals and agricultural crops.

The first such reference book on Africa was published in the Soviet Union in 1953. The new edition will be enlarged thanks to information accumulated after this time.

The book will be translated into English and French.

PARLEZ FRANÇAIS

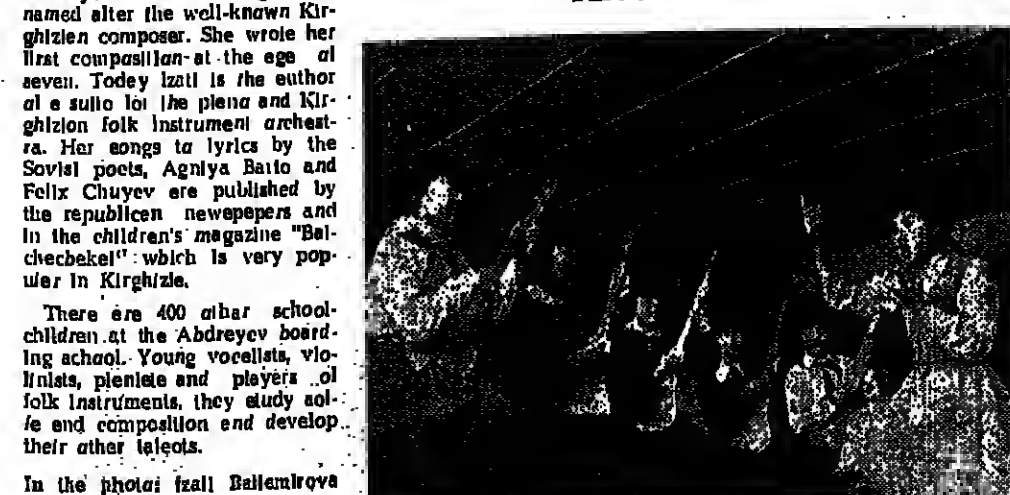
1984 in this country is the year to study French. This was decided by the Standing Soviet-French Commission on Cultural Relations.

The language of Rabelais, Hugo and Stendhal has been studied in this country for a long time and with much pleasure by 2,700,000 schoolchildren and by

about 400,000 students of institutes and secondary specialized schools. About 21,000 students annually become qualified teachers and translators.

This year of the French language entails an extensive cultural programme including art exhibitions, lectures, concerts and film shows.

COMPOSER AT THIRTEEN



Izall Baitemirova is a thirteen-year-old composer. She is a seventh-form pupil at the Mukas Abdrayev music boarding school named after the well-known Kirghiz composer. She wrote her first composition at the age of seven. Today Izall is the author of a suite for the piano and Kirghiz folk instrument orchestra. Her songs to lyrics by the Soviet poets, Agniya Baito and Felix Chuyev are published by the republican newspapers and in the children's magazine "Balchebek" which is very popular in Kirghizia.

There are 400 other schoolchildren at the Abdrayev boarding school. Young vocalists, violinists, pianists and players of folk instruments, they study solo and composition and develop their other talents.

In the photo Izall Baitemirova conducts a school orchestra.

ENTERTAINMENT

For the forthcoming
International film
festival in Tashkent

On the eve of the 8th International Film Festival of Asia, Africa and Latin America, to be held in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, late in May, A. Abdullayev, Director-General of the festival, Chairman of the State Committee of the Uzbek Republic for Cinematography, and local film workers, producers, directors and actors in Egypt. From 15 feature films and 10 documentaries (those to be shown in Tashkent have been selected).

Egypt was one of the 49 states represented at the first Tashkent film festival in 1968. Soviet cinematographers have known for a long time the creative work of such prominent directors as Nagda Kamal, Youssef Chahine, and Salah Abou Seif. Tashkent also hosted outstanding Egyptian actors, Nour el Chent and Mahmoud Youssef.

More than 100 countries from Asia, Africa, Latin America, as well as from Europe, the USA and Australia (last time in 1982 there were 93 participating countries) are to take part in the forthcoming International film festival in Tashkent.

The festival attracts by its democratic and the absence of competition, which makes it possible for representatives of already known studios together with new directors and actors from developing states to show their films to the audiences.

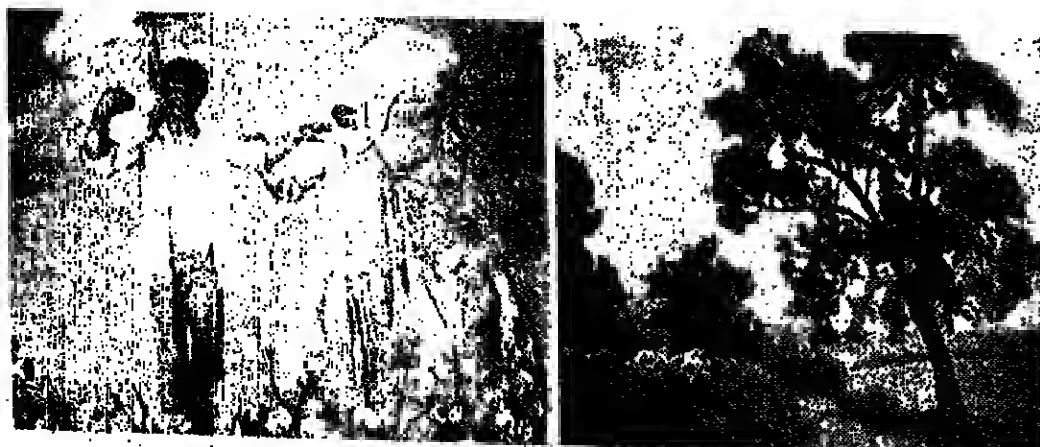
'Kalevala' anniversary
'Kalevala', a collection of epic poems, the size of a child's palm, printed in Petrozavodsk, has been issued to mark the 150th anniversary since the publication of the first edition of this Karelian and Finnish epic.

The Karela Publishers are putting out about twenty titles marking the anniversary, including a complete collection of the rhymes, ancient poems, illustrated in colour, and printed in Finnish and Russian.

Particularly interesting are the travel notes written by Elias Lönnrot, a well-known Finnish scholar of folklore. Published for the first time in Russian, they include letters, diaries, and notes in which much space is devoted to the description of the everyday life and habits of the population living in Karelia 150 years ago.

'Kanteletar', a collection of Karelian and Finnish folk songs and lamentations, is also being published in this country for the first time. 'The Rhyme', a volume of epic poems as related by the Peronen family, is of special interest. It contains songs recorded for posterity at various times, by members of the Peronen family, well known in Karelia as letters of folk tales.

The Central Artists Club in Krymsky Val is the site of two exhibitions. One shows the works of 26 artists (reproduced). The other is a display by Fyodor Glavov (1914-80), which is rarely made up of landscapes of middle Russia.



Apakuliyev Meleldurdy. "A New Harvest". • Fyodor Glavov. "A Sunny Day".

AZERBAIJAN THEATRE OF OLD NATIONAL MUSIC



"Killin-Arasy", a folk scene with a jester.

The IRS—the Azerbaijan theatre of old national music, is a comparatively young company. It gave its first performance in Baku, capital of the republic, in 1981, but intensive research preceded the premiere.

The idea of setting up this unusual theatre arose when its art director, composer Rashid Nasib-ogly, and musical adviser Sidik Mustafayev discovered 54 songs in the republican depository of manuscripts recorded just as they were once sung by folk bards and which had never since

been performed. Several expeditions were organized to remote mountain and steppe districts of Azerbaijan, where melodies and lyrics, ancient musical instruments and costumes were found. Many of the musical instruments in the theatre orchestra are unique; some having been reconstructed from ancient rock carvings, and others discovered in the mountain villages of Azerbaijan and Central Asia and restored by the musicians themselves.

Our programme mainly consists



Rashid Nasib-ogly.

of scenes recreated from folktales to the accompaniment of music, says Rashid Nasib-ogly. For instance, wedding and ritual songs connected with different seasons as, for example, the coming of spring and hopes for a bumper harvest, or songs about work—harvesting, for example. We also re-enact musical scenes illustrating folk traditions such as "Killin-Arasy" (between the carpet). Such scenes were of great social importance. The people injected them with specific meaning, their thoughts and hopes, while a jester would tell the whole truth under the guise of a joke.

Included in the repertoire of the company which consists of 16 people (12 musicians and 4 singers) are 50 songs and folk scenes. The theatre is very popular. At the first festival of Transcaucasian folk music the IRS was awarded the Grand Prix and recently it received from Italy the commemorative gold medal of the San Carlo theatre of Naples.

Boris KAUFMAN
Photos by the author

INDIAN POETRY IN MUSIC

Soviet composer, Sergei Shnitsky, has based his composition, "The Schemas of the Schemas" on Indian music, dating from the 4th to 10th centuries B.C. The first performance of this chamber piece was given recently during a concert devoted to the composer's music at the Leningrad Music Society.

I was enthralled by the clarity which advocates profundity and generosity, thousands of years later, remain the greatest model for mankind, says Shnitsky, who has written dozens of works based on world music.

The 52-year-old composer, Professor at the Leningrad Conservatoire, has written over "Virineya" and "Maris Sux" and a ballet, "Icarus", which has been staged at the Bolshoi in Moscow. His music which, in spirit and beauty, also reflects the folklore of the composer's native land.

Literary statistics

The Soviet Union leads the world in the publication of translated books by foreign authors, followed by Spain, the Netherlands and Japan.

The most popular author in the world today is Hans Christian Andersen. His works were translated into 151 languages over the past year. According to UNESCO's statistics, Grimm Brothers' fairy tales are also invariably popular with young readers, having been published 103 times.

In many countries great interest is still aroused by the classics. Over the past year, 104 Voino's books have been translated into 171 languages. Charles Dickens' 76, Fyodor Dostoyevsky's 76, and Zola's 34, and Hugo's 27.

BUSINESS

'Metalloobrabotka-84' continues its work

The achievements of the CMEA member states are widely represented at this year's biggest scientific and technological show. West Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy, Austria, Japan and other states have large displays.

The participating firms are showing the latest developments in the area of metal-working equipment, machine tools, automated complexes, robotics, and programme-control systems.

Our correspondent interviewed two of the participants.

M. Stavenhagen, press-chief of the foreign trade enterprises of the GDR who are representing their products at the show:

Today all the machines exported by the GDR go to the USSR. Over 130 agreements on cooperation in joint research, development and manufacture of machine tools have been signed and now operate between our countries. The large item of the show is the highly efficient lathe DF52/2K-15C11645. This is the 75th programme-controlled lathe which we are to deliver to your country. In its turn the GDR buys various machines including lathes and millers, digital

programme control equipment etc. The recent Leipzig fair saw the conclusion of new contracts for mutual deliveries of equipment for the next few years. Many of our enterprises and combines closely cooperate with their Soviet partners. For instance, there is scientific cooperation for development and improvement of units and lathes between the USSR and VEB Werkzeugmaschinenkombinat "Fritz Heckert", in Karl-Marx-Stadt. Soviet enterprises fruitfully cooperate with VEB Kombinat Uniformtechnik "Heinrich Wankel" in Erfurt.

Christoph Kesselburg, sales director of the Swiss DIXI firm:

Our contacts with Soviet partners are longstanding and friendly. We not only export our products to the USSR but also import various machines, including dentist's drills and millers. Our trade relations with the Soviet Union as with other countries are developing on a stable basis and no political factors will hinder this mutually advantageous cooperation. International trade should not depend on politics because politics rarely brings it any advantages.

Natalya IZYUMOVA

The benefit is mutual

The Lithuan group, FATA, has been cooperating with the Soviet Union for twenty-five years. From 25 to 30 per cent of the firm's exports went to the USSR. The FATA group leadership believes that mutually advantageous business contacts must be on a large-scale, promising and independent of any political considerations. This view was expressed by Cezaro Di Rosa, President of the FATA group, in his speech on the 25th anniversary of cooperation with our country.

Lada in Finland

Last year about 10,000 Soviet Lada cars, which have become very popular with Finnish motorists, were sold in Finland. According to Konele, a Finnish company selling Soviet automobiles, the Lada is simple to operate, reliable and economical. Konele, which was founded 35 years ago, is a major importer of Soviet cars and lorries to Finland. It also successfully promotes industrial cooperation between our two countries.



Leningrad-Frankfurt-am-Main-Leningrad

Aeroflot will be operating a new international route beginning 25 March 1984.

A TU-154 jet will link the FRG metropolis to the city on the Neva.

Flights once a week on Sundays as per the following schedule:

SU-655 TU-154 SUNDAY	AIRPORT	SU-656 TU-154 SUNDAY
11.40 12.40	dep. Leningrad ar. Frankfurt- am-Main	ar. 18.45 dep. 13.40
SUNDAY	AIRPORT	SUNDAY

*Local time

For further information contact
your nearest Aeroflot office or
agency.
We wish you a good flight!

АЭРОФЛОТ
Soviet Airlines

Greek goods at the International Trade Centre in Moscow

The names of two cities—the port of Piraeus and the capital of Peloponnese, Petra—make up the name of a major Greek textile firm Pirelli Petraki. The firm has most of its factories in Piraeus and in Petra.

Seventy per cent of all the firm's production is exported. The number of exporters since 1980 includes our country as well.

In September 1980 the firm took part in the national Greek exhibition in Moscow. The exhibition served as a stimulus for the beginning of commercial activities for Pirelli Petraki in the Soviet Union. Soon after the exhibition, the first contract was signed with V/O Exportint to the tune of 200 thousand dollars. The firm's deliveries to the Soviet Union in 1983 were worth ten million dollars.

A few days ago, the Greek firm displayed its goods at the Centre for International Trade and Scientific and Technical Links With Foreign Countries in Moscow.

Our second visit to Moscow has been highly productive, said Aris Cateas, the firm's managing director, in a conver-

sation with our correspondent. At the exhibition we showed products from 14 Greek firms. This time, apart from our long-standing partner, the Exportint association, we succeeded in setting up contacts with a number of other organizations and associations. Among them are such Soviet firms as Raznoexport, Vneshepoimorg, Soyuzvneshepoimorg, and Intourist.

We hope that these contacts will have a favourable effect on the development of our trade relations with your country. We are highly interested in this. The firm Intercongress from V/O Sovinform, with whose help we arranged the show of our goods in the Centre for International Trade in Moscow, have done all they could to make the show a success. We are thankful to them for the attention and care they have shown us. The experience gained by holding this exhibition will serve us in the future, as we intend to continue to exhibit the products of the firm, Pirelli Petraki in the Centre in Moscow every year.

Larisa ZIBANOVA

SOVIET-BRITISH NEGOTIATIONS

A delegation of British business circles held a series of negotiations in Moscow at different Soviet organizations. The visit was arranged by the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce. The delegation includes representatives of British firms, which manufacture equipment and components for the chemical, metallurgical, automobile, shipbuilding, medical and food industries, as well as instrumentation, building materials and consumer goods.

During their live day visit the British businessmen discussed at Soviet ministries and foreign trade organizations a broad range of questions linked with the expansion of bilateral scientific-technical and trade-economic links.

Contacts and contracts

For two days in Moscow, the Japanese firm Minolta demonstrated samples of copying technology at an exhibition held at the V/O Exportint conference hall in Sokolniki. Equipment for obtaining normal xerox-copies and those with an eight-fold of up to one millimetre, sorting devices, and ancillary technology were also on display.

This year, Bulgaria will get from this country batches of washing machines, Evrika-3, Sibir-6 and Riga-17, electric vacuum cleaners, coffee grinders and other electric household appliances, while Poland will get film projectors, kinescopes, and desk colour TV-sets Elektron-738D.

WHAT'S ON!

March 31-April 2

THEATRES

Kremnia Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 1 (mat), 2—State Ensemble of Siberian Dances from Krasnoyarsk. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 31 (mat)—Petrov, "The Creation of the World" (ballet, performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble); 31 (eve)—Prokofiev, "The Stone Flower" (ballet); 1 (eve)—Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet). Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 31 (mat)—Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera); 31 (eve)—Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera); 1 (mat)—Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri" (Tchaikovsky, "Iolento" (opera); 1 (eve)—Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera).

Slaviansky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 31 (eve)—Verdi, "La battaglia di Legnano" (opera); 2—Tchaikovsky, "Sven Lake" (ballet).

Operette Theatre (5 Pushkinskaya St.), 31 (mat and eve)—Double-bill: Casagrande, "Pinocchio's Adventures"; Khrennikov,

FILMS

"Children in Our Backyard" (one-act ballet); 31 (mat)—"Comrade Lyubov", 1—Golikov, "Quadrille", 2—Zhukov, "Penelope". The Verdict We Gave (Gorky Film Studios, USSR). Intended for the young film is devoted to the very acute and dramatic problem of bringing up delinquents. "Novomozh" (47/24 Tsvetaya Kuskova St., Metro Park), Major Zerkov (Hungary). A thriller in which magicians once again meet a millitman, Lieutenant Zerkov, and his chief, Major Kardo, known from the film "Pagan Madonna". Cinema: "Zaryadye" (1 Kuskova St., Metro Park). Cinema: "Zaryadye" (1 Kuskova St., Metro Park).

EXHIBITIONS

Leola Central Museum of Ploshchad Revolutii. An exhibition of posters devoted to the 114th anniversary since the birth of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin and the museum's 60th anniversary to be celebrated this May. On display are 40 works added to the museum's collection over recent decades. Daily, except Monday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Metro Park Revolutii.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Artists Club (10/14 Kuskova Embankment). Works by Fyodor Glavov (1914-80): paintings and landscapes of middle Russia. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro Park Revolutii. Trolleybuses 8, 10.

SPORTS

Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki), 31—Moscow Spartak vs Leningrad Army Sports Club, 5 p.m. 1

WEATHER

March 31-April 2
In Moscow, city and region, cloudy weather with clear spells without snow is expected. Mist to the morning hours is possible. Night temperatures of +2°, -3°C and +3°, +7°C (to +9°C at the beginning of the period) during the day. S and SE wind, 3-7 mps.

Ships from Klaipeda in 130 ports of the world

"Juntas I. Paleckis", the flagship of Lithuania's steamship line, opened the route to Brazil and Japan. Now ships from this Soviet Baltic republic call at 130 ports abroad.

More than 2,500 ships from different countries call at Klaipeda every year. As to mechanization it is one of the leading ports in the north western basin of the USSR. There is also a large fishing port and fleet. The third seaport is now being constructed with coastal facilities for the future USSR GDR railway and ferry crossing. The navigation school, set up in Klaipeda, trains personnel for the republican shipping line.